The New-York Times.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

The Glorious News Improving Every Day.

Caldwell's Majority Certainly Over Two Thousand.

The Work of "Filling the Bloody Chasm" Happily Begun.

Preparations for Great Rejoicing in Raliegh.

The Complete Official Vote of Fifty Counties Received.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Returns from eleven of the thirteen western counties to be heard from are in, and give Caldwell a net gain of 87. Only two counties to hear from. Caldwell's majority over 2,000. In several of these counties Merrimon will lose.

The Republicans will have a grand jollification meeting, to-morrow night. Senator Pool, Ex-Senator Abbott, Hon. S. F. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and other distinguished Republicans, will address the people. There will be a torchlight procession, burning of tar-barrels, &c.

The Era, central organ of the Republican Party of the State, on to-morrow will comment on the election, as follows:—"We are at length enabled to announce with certainty that the Republicans have carried North Carolina. Gov. Caldwell and the whole State ticket are elected by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The Legislature is also. The Republicans would have carried it on joint ballot but for the unfair apportionment of Senatorial districts by the last Democratic General Assembly. The same is true in regard to the Congressional Districts. Fair play in the apportionment for the State Senate and for Congress would have given us the Legislature and five out of the eight members of Congress. As it is, we have elected three members of Congress, and we have lost one district by quite a small majority, and another by fraud perpetrated by our opponents.

"No election has ever taken place in this State which involved more important results or which was watched with more interest by the whole country. It was felt that as North Carolina went so would go the electoral vote of the nation for President and Vice-President in November. Hence both sides put forth unusual efforts for success. The Ku-klux Greeleyites believed that, if they could carry this State by even a few hundred votes, they would have a prestige and a moral weight which would swing them through in triumph in November. Many of their best orators were brought here and put to work. Honest old Tammany furnished funds to a large amount to influence the result, ballot-box stuffers and first-class political knaves, skilled in all the subtle manipulations which characterize the school of Tweed and Greeley politicians, were on hand to aid in the work. For the first time, under a law passed for their own advantage by the late Democratic Legislature, the voters were required to vote in their own township; no registration was allowed on the day of election, and voters were challenged on the day of election after they had been registered. In this way the Republicans must have lost several thousand votes in the State, but we have beaten them against all odds. It required main strength and hard work to do it. Our victory in November will be an easier one than the victory we now announce. Our majority is not so large as to lull our friends, while our opponents feel that they will not be able to make the effort which they did in the late contest. The Grant and Wilson men are united and enthusiastic. They contend for liberty and life and peace and safety in their own homes, and they feel that defeat would consign them to a fate terrible to contemplate. On the other hand, the Ku-klux Greeley Democracy contend for offices and spoils, and they are actuated only by resentment and revenge. Even such Democrats of old Jackson and Polk times as we have in the State, who, like Ritchie and Seaton in the days of Jackson, refused to be driven into the Greeley ranks, and who are now denounced as traitors to their party—such gentlemen as Governor Vance, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. Jas. Graham, Hon. Jno. Pool, Hon. Jno. Kerr, Hon. Jno. Nichols, Hon. Jno. Gilmer, Hon. Jno. Ramsay, Hon. Jno. Hyman, Hon. Jno. Scott, Hon. Jno. Hughes, Hon. Jno. Hinton, Hon. Jno. Brown, Hon. Jno. Ellis, Hon. Jno. Haughton, Hon. Jno. Gilliam, Hon. Jno. Hall, Hon. Jno. Hill, Hon. Jno. Hawkins, Hon. Jno. Hodges, Hon. Jno. Hancock, Hon. Jno. Hoke, Hon. Jno. Hargrave, Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Hon. Jno. Hanna, Hon. Jno. Hunter, Hon. Jno. Hester

FOREIGN MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 1—12½ A. M.—Consols opened at 94 1-16 for money and 94 1-16 for account.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1—Cotton opened and closed steady, unchanged, at 15¼ for fair Uplands.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—12½ A. M.—Cotton opened steady, with a moderate business doing; middling uplands, 7 3-16d; middling Orleans, 7 5-16d; sales of the week, 70,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 for actual consumption; stock, 1,000,000 bales, including 750,000 American; receipts of the week, 20,000 bales, including 15,000 American; actual export, 2,000 bales; forwarded, 10,000 bales; sales of American, 60,000 bales; total stock, 1,000,000 bales, including 750,000 American; total receipts, 20,000 bales, including 15,000 American; total export, 2,000 bales; total forwarded, 10,000 bales; total sales of American, 60,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—1:30 P. M.—Cotton opened steady, with a moderate business doing; middling uplands, 7 3-16d; middling Orleans, 7 5-16d; sales of the week, 70,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 for actual consumption; stock, 1,000,000 bales, including 750,000 American; receipts of the week, 20,000 bales, including 15,000 American; actual export, 2,000 bales; forwarded, 10,000 bales; sales of American, 60,000 bales; total stock, 1,000,000 bales, including 750,000 American; total receipts, 20,000 bales, including 15,000 American; total export, 2,000 bales; total forwarded, 10,000 bales; total sales of American, 60,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1—Cotton nominal; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

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SAVANNAH, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

HARTFORD, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

PORTLAND, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 1—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 1,000 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 100,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1—Flour quiet and unchanged; Southern, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Western, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Kentucky, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Minnesota, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Oregon, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; California, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Utah, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Nevada, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Idaho, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Montana, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Wyoming, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Colorado, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; New Mexico, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Arizona, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Alaska, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Hawaii, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Guam, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Samoa, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Tonga, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Fiji, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; New Zealand, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Australia, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Tasmania, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Papua, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Solomon Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Bismarck Archipelago, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Caroline Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Marshall Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Gilbert Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Ellice Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Phoenix Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Line Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Tokelau Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Union Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Cook Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Society Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Austral Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Tuamotu Archipelago, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Gambier Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Marquesas Islands, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Easter Island, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Sala y Gomez, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; San Ambrosio, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; San Felix, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Juan Fernandez, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Desventuradas, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Galapagos, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Cocos, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Malpelo, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Gorgona, common to fair extra, $3 60@4 00; good to choice, $4 05@4 50; white wheat, XX and XXX, $4 55@5 00; Gorgonilla

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unprejudiced choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1876 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 9th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER—ROSE HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION SQUARE THEATER—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATER—ONE SWAN—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND OPERATIONS—A Human Mosquito.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and will be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. It will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. Jake Thompson's letter.

4. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.

5. William Lloyd Garrison's letter.

6. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.

7. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.

8. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.

9. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

10. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print 250,000 copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1.50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st-sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Children's Fund, which our readers have enabled us to raise, has been the means of doing an incalculable amount of good, not only in providing thousands of children with the means of spending a happy holiday, but in the relief it has afforded to the sick and destitute in all parts of the City. It is not too much to say that hundreds of lives have been saved by the timely help the missionaries and doctors have been enabled to carry to many a poverty-stricken home. We shall continue to carry on the work, but we believe that the funds now in hand are amply sufficient to enable us to do all that it is necessary to furnish until the 1st of September. We, therefore, do not solicit any further contributions. The public have shown great and touching liberality, and we are unwilling to make any unnecessary calls upon their benevolence. At the end of the hot season we shall make a full statement of all that has been accomplished; at present we feel that there is no need of our inviting additional subscriptions. The missionaries and doctors will go on with the work of relief, and arrangements will be arranged twice a week during the continuance of the hot weather. After that we shall apply any balance that may remain to such purposes as our contributors may desire.

Our dispatches this morning not only place the result in North Carolina beyond doubt, but show how desperate has been the resistance of the Democrats on the few counties reported since Tuesday morning. From all of these the returns show constant Republican gains, and all the counties but two in the State being heard from, the Republican majority is safely put down at over two thousand. At noon, 35 guns in salute of a hundred guns will be fired in this City. No deduction will be made of the twenty-eight first on Saturday by the Tammany artillerists.

Isn't it about time for the Greeley National Committee to fire another salute over the returns from North Carolina? We understand there were a few cartridges left over at the Seventh-ward termination of the salutatory parties in the City Hall Park the other day, and this is a pity to have short-ranged. If the correct returns of the vote in North Carolina will not warrant their firing, they might as well be put to service in celebrating the return of WOOD and BLUMENBERG, who have been chased away from the [illegible] of North Carolina by the indignant and shouting [illegible] of the people, and will be [illegible] expected throughout the country.

Because the majority of the people of North Carolina, contrary to the indications of the last Presidential vote, declared their confidence in the Republican Party, we do not therefore suppose that the Presidential election will go for GRANT by default. We have very little faith in the "ground swell" of public sentiment on political questions, or in those "tidal waves" with which Mr. GREELEY's trusted supporters have deluded that amiable adventurer in politics. We have no idea that because a hundred thousand voters in the old North State have given an expression of their approval of the Republican Party, that party is, therefore, going "to sweep the land," and secure a continuance of the trusts it now administers, for four years longer, without any effort on its part. But we do believe that a succession of such manful and forcible appeals to the sober judgment and sincere patriotism of the people as were made in North Carolina, and perseverance in the energetic canvass there inaugurated, will secure success beyond a peradventure. Our opponents cannot maintain and extend the power under pretenses of fraud they set to work there under the management of WOOD and BLUMENBERG; but there is no limit to the extension of the legitimate and honorable efforts which even over North Carolina to the Union cause. Without boasting, without undue confidence, but with profound conviction of the soundness of its cause, and with a resolution to cast every possible vote to sustain it, the Republican Party may fairly accept the late election as a good omen. It shows we can win a like victory in November if we work for it.

Republican Administration.

After clearly saying that the election of HORACE GREELEY means, in the words of the *World*, "a Democratic Cabinet, a Democratic Congress, and Democratic State Governments"—knowing now, as we must know by the confession of Gov. WHYTE, the Democratic Executive of Maryland, that the Democrats are abandoning none of their principles, but that they have "taken GREELEY and the Cincinnati platform for temporary purposes"—have Republicans properly considered the change in our national affairs that would be brought about by the election of Mr. GREELEY? The Republican Party has now been in power twelve years. For five of those years, all the energies of the Government which it controlled were engaged in quelling the greatest rebellion known to history; a task in itself supposed by all Europe to be beyond human power, and the inherent and intrinsic difficulties of which were greatly enhanced by the complicity with the rebels of the larger majority of the Democratic Party, throughout the country.

On assuming the great office to which he had been spontaneously elected, Gen. GRANT, whose indiscriminate eulogist the TIMES has never been, made some mistakes. But these mistakes were not of a vital, or even of a very serious nature. They were such as were the almost inevitable consequence of that lack of political training and political association which was regarded as one of his chief recommendations for the Presidency at that period. They were mistakes which corrected themselves, or which a little experience soon enabled him to correct. In the most serious of them, for instance, his first choice of Cabinet officers, he was led into the error, not unnatural, of supposing that it would be best for him to summon to his support men whom he knew to be able and honest, and who were without political associations or official experience. And when he found that one of the ablest of these men, and not only he, but all others in a like prominent position, were debarred by law from a place in the Cabinet, he wrongly, but not unnaturally, supposed that it might be well for Congress to remove the disability that Congress itself had imposed. It was an error, but one arising from perfect simplicity of character, combined with a lack of knowledge soon obtained, and of experience soon acquired.

Statesmanship always has been, and from the nature of things always must be, not the doing of that which is absolutely best, or even that which the ruler himself thinks absolutely best, but that which is the best possible under all existing circumstances. And looking back through the past three years, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the administration of our affairs during that time has been, upon the whole, the best that was possible under the circumstances, and, upon the whole, wise, and good, and patriotic. Is there a respectable body of Republicans who honestly think otherwise?

We have yet seen no evidence that there is. Clamor enough we hear through the columns of ambitious and disappointed journalists, and from the mouths of a few ambitious and disappointed politicians; but no apparently honest objection from true Republicans that the President whom they elected has been false to the best interests of the country, or regardless of the principles and the policy of his party. If there are such men, why do they not appear and openly point out in specific terms any really injurious measure for which Gen. GRANT's Administration is responsible? Nothing tangible of the kind has yet been brought forward. All the outcries that have yet been heard from Republican journalists and Republican politicians are mere echoes of the petty slanders and small hints circulated by Democrats of renegade Republicans.

During the present Administration, the country has been constantly increasing in prosperity, and its credit, its power, and prestige have attained a point before unknown in its history. Not only the interests of its enterprising citizens, but the interests of the principal [illegible] have constantly been advanced, and while it has largely reduced the taxes, and also the expenses of Government in comparison to the work performed. The extremely dubious and hesitating [illegible] of controlling a vast extent of country lately in rebellion, and in which the implacable rebellious spirit broke out from time to time in acts of organized violence, has been performed with a success against which there could have been reasonably hoped for, and greater than ever was known before under circumstances far less embarrassing. And the Republican Party is now asked to set aside this Administration—for what? The restoration of the Democratic Party to power, with HORACE GREELEY as its head "for temporary purposes."

Is there anything in Mr. GREELEY's record—granting all the ability for which he has ever been given credit—that would lead any constituency, Democratic or Republican, to give him the administration even of a mercantile firm or company? The proposition is absurd upon the very face of it. The men who were long his friends, who worked with him, who know his ridiculously craving for office, and who would have been only too glad to gratify it, if they could have done so prudently, never would listen to his solicitations, express or implied. Thereupon he dissolved partnership with them. He has no fitness for executive duties, no administrative faculty. Where would he be even if he were surrounded by Republicans—Republicans of the stamp whom he would call around him? Only in a position to bring confusion, calamity, and ridicule upon his country. The Democrats are well assured of this. They know their man well, and they are crafty politicians. Therefore it is that they have chosen to accept him "for temporary purposes," and with the intent (and in case of his election probably the ability) to learn a thorough Democratic administration throughout the country. How many Republicans, War Democrats, and Free-Traders are there who are willing to help on such a change in our national affairs?

Swearing Round the Circle.

We are sorry to see that "Philosopher" GREELEY is getting timid and suspicious since his friends put him on the Presidential track. That innocent simplicity and confiding disposition which has heretofore made him the dupe of every political and social reprobate who chanced to make his acquaintance, appears to have deserted him. Perhaps the cruel deception that has been practiced upon him by his friends, WOOD and BLUMENBERG, and COCHRANE and AFRIS, in relation to the North Carolina election returns, has made him misanthropic and distrustful of human nature in general. Thus we find him at the Rhode Island clam-bake, when called upon by the assembled multitude for a speech, obstinately refusing to open his mouth, and giving as a reason the excuse that "everything he said would be telegraphed over the country and misinterpreted." When told by that embodiment of truth, a *Sun* reporter, that his speech would be correctly reported, the philosopher replied, with a doubting whine: "Ah, yes, but night editors and telegraph operators are too likely to get it wrong." Then again, when he was invited to visit a negro clam-bake that was in progress a few miles away, we are told that the "Sage" replied: "If they are my friends, and really desire me to visit them, I will go with pleasure, but I don't care to appear among any but my friends." It is comforting to learn, however, that with all the nervousness and skepticism of the "Philosopher," he shows no signs of a diminished appetite. An admiring correspondent tells us that there were "nine courses" at the Rhode Island clam-bake, consisting of "baked clams, baked sweet potatoes, baked corn, clam chowder, fried clams, clam cakes, baked blue fish, fish chowder and watermelons," and that "Dr. GREELEY, who was remarkably well and hungry, partook freely of each course." After such a report we are not surprised at the information that the "Philosopher" was afraid to embark on a steam-boat for Providence lest some accident might happen. The next move of the Presidential gormandizer, we are told, is to the mountains of New-Hampshire, where, we suppose, he will coil himself up like an anaconda, and sleep off the effects of the Rhode Island clam-bake.

The Truth About the Civil Service Question.

We have had occasion before to remark that the ado made by the Democratic journals (Tammany Republican and other) about the part taken in politics by persons employed in the civil service, is one of many proofs of their difficulty in finding any really serious objection to the policy of Gen. GRANT's Administration. Unable to find that Administration seriously in error upon any grave subject of national policy, they find some clerk who has given, or who has been asked to give, a few dollars to a political association, and thereupon they report the enormity at great length and with sensational headings, and make this petty matter the subject of a leading article in tip-top forcible-feeble style. We would not by a word diminish the importance of any effort to purify the civil service, and to place its members officially beyond the reach of mere political influence. Assessments upon their salaries for the benefit of any political party should not be allowed. They are oppressive, and pernicious in their effect. Such levies have been made, there is reason to believe, by all political parties for many years past, and in this respect no one of them is more culpable than another. But one is constantly one of those customs that is more honored in the breach than in the observance, and Gen. GRANT, first in this respect of all our Presidents, has done all that a President of the United States can do to bring it to an end. He has issued an order that "political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various Departments," and in the example of the regulations for the civil service, which have received his approval, all officers of the Government are forbidden to receive, solicit, or in any way be concerned in soliciting any contribution of money or other thing for political purposes, under the form of voluntary contributions or otherwise" upon any of his subordinates, and they are forbidden to "pay any money so solicited." This covers the whole ground, and here the power of the President in this matter ends absolutely.

But now comes a person employed in the civil service at Washington, crying out that in a political association of which he is a member, an assessment of two dollars has been levied upon him. Whereupon he denounces the civil service reform as a fraud, and "Tammany's Own" howls in unison. Because this person has been asked to give two dollars to an association of which he is a voluntary member, and "he happens to be in the civil service, Gen. GRANT, forsooth, is accused of "whipping the devil around the stump." There never was a more brazen-faced pretense set up. Neither the President nor any head of a Department has the right, or the shadow of a right, to order a subordinate officer not to join a political association, or to exempt any such officer from the operation of the laws of any association of which he may be a member. The assessment in question was not upon salaries, or upon civil service officers, but indiscriminately upon *all the members* of the association; and it is purely voluntary. The shallow dishonesty of the pretense is manifest upon a moment's consideration. If any civil service officer is called upon, directly or indirectly, to submit to an assessment upon his salary, or is removed from office because he refuses to pay the general assessment of any association of which he is a member, let him make his complaint to the President, and he may be sure of speedy redress. We have no notion, however, that this will satisfy the Tammany-Democratic-Republican Journals; and to meet their case we propose the following order:

"All persons on entering the civil service of the United States shall forfeit immediately their civil and political rights. No such persons shall associate themselves with any other citizens in political societies for the maintenance of the Republican Party or its principles, or give any part of their incomes, from what source soever derived, to any such associations, or for any such purposes, however willing they may be to do so. Violation of this order will be followed by instant removal; and the delinquent's place will be filled upon the recommendation of Senator FENTON, of New-York. This order shall take effect immediately, and continue in force until the second Tuesday of November, 1872."

Let Gen. GRANT issue such an order, and we shall hear no more complaints of his civil service reform in certain quarters.

Croquet Condemned.

If there is any amusement to which it would seem that no rational being could possibly take exception, it is croquet. In England it is the curate's chief worldly delight, and even the evangelical rector of venerable years does not hesitate to share its mild excitement with the female members of his flock. In this country, a Methodist Conference which condemned whist and denounced dancing made an exception in favor of croquet, sanctioning it as an amusement in which serious people could lawfully engage. Not only is the morality of croquet thus placed beyond suspicion, but its usefulness as a hygienic agent has been strenuously urged. We have been told that it afforded the best possible exercise to young ladies and indolent young men, and that it developed any quantity of eligible muscles. It expanded the chest, strengthened the arm, and gave elasticity to the foot and leg. In fact, it was amusement, exercise, and aesthetics combined, and croquet players had gradually come to the conviction that in playing croquet they were fulfilling a duty to themselves and to future generations.

It is sad to find that the world in general has been utterly mistaken, and that croquet is in reality full of frightful dangers. It is not the mind of the croquet player which is endangered by this seductive sport, although it is possible that weak intellects have been still further weakened by a long succession of those misfortunes which in the language of the game transforms the unhappy player into a "booby." Neither is it alleged that the morals of the community are deteriorated by the mild flirtation which usually ensues between the young lady whose ball is "helped" and the gentleman who helps it. The ills to which the croquet player is the inevitable heir are purely physical, and a list of them has recently been furnished by a London paper.

Croquet, we are told by this authority, produces, first of all, a curvature of the spine. This is the necessary consequence of the position in which the player stands when striking the ball. Moreover, there are a dozen or so other deformities which devotion to the game entails. The player develops the muscles of the right arm at the expense of those of the left. He, or she, also thickens the left foot to an extent that produces permanent bunions and other superfluous diversities of surface ultimately ending in lameness. The muscles of the left leg enlarge, so as to make that limb ridiculously short in comparison with its companion. The unfortunate croquet player, having thus turned a curved spine, a disproportionately large right arm, and an equally ill-arranged left leg, together with painful bunions and permanent lameness, finally perishes miserably from consumption, induced by the unnatural constraint to which the chest is subjected when stooping over the ball.

This is really a discouraging report, and were scientific evidence to be placed upon an entirely different footing, we would see an immediate putting on sale of "Mallets for Invalids" with "Hints and a Treatise" on croquet troops into telegraphic view. As it is the reasoning young man who is addicted to croquet will reflect that inasmuch as the player merely assumes attitudes during the ball, and as the feats are accomplished only when he is not playing, the danger to the spine, in hurling wood, crashing, and in misdirecting them to demoralize the surrounding public, is infinitesimal. Moreover, no player who deserves the name ever hits his opponent's ball with the mallet, as that sort of hostile work could only have originated with a disgusted beginner who had lost a game by attempting his feat for the first. Indeed, this attack on croquet bears internal evidence that it is the work of some unfortunate man, who has either brought ridicule upon himself by unskillful playing, or has been converted into a misanthrope by the contemplation of the superior skill of his rival when playing in partnership with the object of his affections. At all events, his dismal prophecies as to the fate of the croquet player may safely be disregarded, and the lovers of that game may pursue the even tenor of their way, heedless of curvatures, lameness, consumption, and unequally developed limbs.

A Canoe Trip.

Canoes having already become numerous and popular in our harbor, and two or three successful cruises having been made, it is probable that during the present month, the season when most business and professional men take their Summer vacation, quite a fleet of canoes will be made ready for cruising. It may not be amiss, therefore, to suggest one or two pleasant trips in answer to the inquiry where to cruise.

Of course, the selection of the route to be taken will be influenced to a considerable extent by the object of the cruise. If the voyager desires to fish, he will naturally search for a good fishing ground, while, if he is an artist in the search of the picturesque, he will prefer scenery to salmon. The majority of canoe travelers will, however, probably care more for the excitement of sailing, and the healthful toil of paddling, than for either fishing or sketching. To such the bays on the south shore of Long Island offer an admirable opportunity for testing the qualities of the canoe, while they also abound with blue-fish and unsurpassed facilities for surf-bathing.

Starting from this City, a canoe can proceed through the Narrows and pass between Coney Island and Long Island, through a narrow and shallow channel into Jamaica Bay. The west shore of this bay is separated from the next bay on the east by a narrow neck of land. Across this neck the canoe can easily be carried, or, if preferred, the voyager can pass out of the nearest inlet, and sail along the coast for two or three miles until Rockaway inlet is reached. From this point the bay navigation extends without interruption as far as Quogue, a distance of ninety-five miles from New-York. At this point another "carry" of about twenty yards enables the canoe to be launched in Shinnecock Bay, where a further sail of ten miles awaits it. Here the bays for which the south shore is distinguished come to an end, and the canoeist can return with his canoe by way of the Long Island Railroad.

The actual distance sailed over on this route would not be far from 130 miles. Except during the prevalence of violent head winds, the canoe can be safely expected to make thirty miles per day. The voyage could therefore be easily accomplished within a week, including plenty of time for fishing and bathing. It cannot be said that the scenery along these bays is particularly impressive, since they are bordered on the south side by sand bluffs and on the north side by sandy plains. They are, however, admirably adapted for demonstrating the seagoing qualities of the canoe, while they are beset with hardly any dangers. There is not a reef or a rock along the entire coast, and the canoe can always be run ashore in the safe sand whenever the wind blows too fiercely or the sea becomes uncomfortably rough. Living on fish, eggs and milk—the latter purchased from farmers along the route—the traveler would find the cost of the cruise exceedingly small, and it is probable that ten dollars would defray his entire expenses from the time of setting sail until he again reached the City, his fare on the railroad and the freight on the canoe included.

MINOR TOPICS.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may have been alarmed by the report that the earth would be destroyed some time during the present month, through collision with a comet, it may be proper to say that a very great difference of opinion exists upon this subject among the best-known astronomers of the age, a circumstance which, of itself, should have a reassuring effect upon the minds of the timid. The conclusions of the Italian astronomer, SCHIAPARELLI, are the most comforting. He is of opinion that the fears of the seventh have been grounded upon the return to perihelion of BIELA's comet during the month of August. However, he does not share with them in the belief that there is to be a collision, while the earth, for the reason that it will at no time approach nearer than one hundred and ten millions of geographical miles.

ETHAN ALLEN is evidently of opinion that it is useless to deny the truth, and consequently we have him confessing that his instructions to "Detectives" WOOD authorized that singular "Reformer" to hunt up the Ku-Klux under the disguise, and secure the members of the gang that they had the sympathy of the Credgyites, and would be protected in the event of their prosecution by the United States authorities. We had reason, from the general course of the Credgyites, to suspect that they were ready to condone any crimes, provided the offender would vote with them. We hope to-yet and lay nursing citizens everywhere will take notice that the Ku-Klux have the sympathy of the Credgyites, and have been assured of their protection in case the Government attempts to punish them for their depredations.

Every few months a Mexican officer, whose zeal for the suppression of revolutionary movements, or whose love for the dollars and cents that fatten the horses and cattle of the soldiers, far exceeds his love for his country, or his regard for truth, is discovered to have committed some act of treachery or cruelty, or to have run away with the money and soldiers intrusted to his care. Generally, he has been detected in the act of running off a drove of valuable horses. For some reason not known to the public, the Mexican Government has not yet succeeded in securing the person of Gen. ORTEGA, who is said to have carried off an American subject with a number of horses, and will be tried by a court-martial—probably with a view to punishing him if he proves full to fulfill the hopes Captain's expectations. Of course, some questions are answered by the Mexican Government, and dealt with on national lines, despite the injury done him. It is, however, idle to pretend that this or any similar occurrence and of a Mexican functionary is likely to intrude on any friendly with the Mexican Republic. The murder along the Rio Grande is the issue of scores of robbers, who are as conscious to the Mexican as they are to the Texans, and the mere fact that this personal outrage called himself a Mexican officer will not raise the offense to the dignity of an international outrage.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a species of artificial fish, by the aid of which the swimmer can walk in the water with comparative ease. It is rather strange that of late years inventors desirous of enlarging the sphere of man's locomotion have confined their attentions almost exclusively to the air. They have moved best upon making man a poor sort of a bird, when it would have been much better to make him a successful fish. Water being a much denser element than air, it follows that it presents fewer difficulties to the man who desires to become amphibious, than are presented by the thin air to him who aspires to fly. Why should not man be enabled to walk or run on the water as easily as he does on the land? How to make this possible is a problem which ingenious minds profitably undertake to solve, and it would seem as though they would to the more likely to succeed in such an effort than in the often-tried attempt to make balloons or artificial wings of any practical value.

The appointment of Mr. J. S. LANGWORTHY as Deputy Controller of the Currency, after a competitive examination of clerks from the next class below, is a noteworthy instance of the manner in which the Departments under the direction of the President are carrying out civil service reform, and is a sufficient answer to the slanderers who make the charge of hypocrisy one of their staple commodities. It so happens that there were several applicants for this position, persons outside the Department, of large experience in banking, and with strong political influence. Had the President been actuated by the selfish spirit attributed to him, he would have caused these to be conciliated. But, on the contrary, these applicants were not allowed to compete, the list of competitors being limited strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by the Advisory Board and approved by the President. This is being done every day in the Departments. But will the Fenderson newspaper slanderers ever let their readers know the fact? We suppose not.

Captious critics have found fault with the rig of the canoe recently introduced into American waters. They insist that instead of being rigged with two masts it should have only one, and that this one mast should be rigged after the fashion or what are known as sloops. Now the canoe must be decked over, or it is no longer a canoe, but an open skiff. If it were rigged like a cat-boat the mast would be placed in the extreme bow, and the deck would have to be made strong enough to bear the weight of the canoeist when he desired to unship his mast. This increased strength would involve increased weight, and the canoe would be heavy to be used for cruising purposes. The reason why this rig cannot be adopted is, therefore, plain. Rigged, as the canoe is at present, with two masts, each of the three sails can be managed and the masts stepped or unshipped without trouble. Those who have had the most experience with the canoe assert that the present fashion of rigging it could not be improved upon, and that it is in all respects handy, safe, and useful.

The rapidity with which Japan, once started in the race of civilization, has moved forward, is among the most interesting phenomena of our day. Each post brings some fresh example of this, and makes us wonder at the striking difference, in this regard, between Japan and her neighbor China. We now learn that the Japanese Government has established a patent law, that women are granted equal rights with men in visiting temples, &c., that all indecent pictures or other exhibitions are henceforth prohibited—from all we have heard a wondrous stride in advance. One gets to be last down at once in Yokohama, that a fine suspension bridge is in progress at Yeddo, and that the lately burnt district of that city is to be rebuilt with streets ninety feet wide.

In response to numerous letters of inquiry from this and other States, we would say that Senator CONKLING's minority speech having been printed in pamphlet form can now be obtained on application to A. H. CONTRIT, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Committee New-York City.

Our readers will find on another page an interesting article on International Congresses, which includes some extracts from the report of Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, made by him to Congress. The next Congress meets during the present month in St. Petersburg, and it is expected that the next one will be held in the United States.

Convention of the Sons of Vulcan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The National Forge of the Sons of Vulcan, boilers and puddlers, are holding a Convention in Covington. It will last a week. A hundred persons are in attendance, seventy of whom are delegates.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, reported that the applications for space were double those of last year, and it was estimated that only half of the applications were in, the present applicants if allotted all the space asked for, would fill all the buildings. The Committee, therefore, are that exhibitors show with reference to quality not quantity. The latest reports to new additions indicate that at one of the largest exhibitions of the present Exposition exceeds those of any former occasion.

Martial Law to be Declared in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 7.—It is reported this evening that the Governor has determined to declare martial law in Pope County.

Personal.

Secretary Robeson, U. S. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Fodio Thomas, of Detroit, of New-York; D. C. Littlejohn, of Utica; and Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. F. Forbes, of Washington; Dr. Jo C. Spear, of the United States Navy; Hon. D. D. Brandegee, of Norwich; Hon. T. A. Jenks, of Rhode Island, and Col. R. W. Wilson, of Maryland, are at the Metropolitan. Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey, Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, and Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, are at the Hoffman House. F. G. Palacio, of the Mexican Legation, and Gen. Geo. J. Magee, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, are at the Everett House. Hon. Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, Gen. Quade, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, is at the Grand Union Hotel. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Hon. Clark Moodie, of the Steamer Delaware, are at the Brevoort House. Judge W. McCracken, of Mississippi; James H. H. Bingham, of Alabama; Gen. E. F. Marsh, of Massachusetts, and Col. W. H. McKnight, of Louisville, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge D. M. Dickinson, of Saratoga, is at the Albemarle. Hon. Thomas J. D. McLean, of Fairport, N. Y., and Judge Wade, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 9 East 16th-st., by, half the house, or the whole. Also, the house No. 4 East 15th-st., 25 feet, 3 inches, by full 100 feet, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 71 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, fronting on West 45th-st., near 6th Avenue. Apply to J. SOMARIE BROWN, No. 1,364 Broadway.

ACCURATE PLANS, SECTIONS, VIEWS and complete map of New-York City, and large town views, valuable information, of real estate, at W. E. STEVENSON'S MAP-ROOMS, No. 31 Pine-st. and No. 106 Fifth-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Brooklyn, very desirable dwellings, three stories and Mansard (N.E.) hall view of harbor, lot 25x100, with front and rear yards. Further particulars moderate; terms easy. HOWLAND & HAZARD, JR., No. 170 Montague-way, corner Clinton.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UP per part of Newark, N. J., (West-end), a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water; 2 kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar; with ventilators in all the principal rooms; cabinet mantels in parlor; cellar grounds and lot. Whole house has always good cellar of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND 4 acres of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. Possession given at pleasure in May next or earlier by tenant. The dwelling is provided with large level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in the midst of the delightful village of Bedford, (a healthy location,) shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; the neighborhood is refined and society good. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE B. MILLER, No. 21 Nassau-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF Flushing Railroad Depot, Long Island, a splendid farm of 150 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, stable, cottages, &c. The whole would be sold on very advantageous terms; the house and grounds are unsurpassed for beauty, and commands a fine view of the Sound. This is offered for a capital chance for a gentleman of means to purchase themselves of the advantages quick trains will give to city business men. For further particulars apply to HUGH M. CAMP, No. 302 Broadway.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND splendidly situated on the Hackensack River, two miles from Hackensack Bridge and Depot and the rapidly growing village of West Birmingham. Among the improvements are a fine dwelling-house, with cellar of stone-lime, with four rooms; valuable shed and stables, fine large dwelling, with other improvements. For sale cheap, or will exchange for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to H. TROMPSON, No. 118 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROWN-STONE house worth about $60,000, the most elegant mansion in Westchester County; every improvement, and finished better than nine-tenths of the houses in this city; location beautiful; has about 10 acres of land; fifteen miles from City by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to
BIRAM, HEDGE & CO., Owners,
No. 5 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON the line of the Railroad, near Newark, a delightful country-seat, containing all of a large dwelling and barn, stone and stable and tenement-house; barn filled with hay; six acres of land under cultivation; fruit and shade trees in abundance; within a few minutes walk of schools and good society; location very healthy. Price only $6,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 19 Murray-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—A FARM OF SIXTY acres in New-Jersey, seventeen miles from City, within 4 half miles from two railroad stations, and one-quarter mile from new Railroad; under cultivation. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 15 Park-place.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 194 Broadway, cor. East Fifteenth.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lots in this village for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season, or year. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, Real-estate Agent, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALLY.—Houses and lots for sale. Apply to C. E. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau-st., Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will on the 7th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises of the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts mentioned and described in accurate mortgages of said Lodi Print Works to H. J. Libby & Co., bearing date the 15th day of August, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Bergen County, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all the right, title, interest, claim, property, possession and demand whatsoever of said bankrupts, at the time of the execution of said mortgages, and all the right, title, interest, claim, property, possession and demand whatsoever of said bankrupts since acquired, of, in and to the said premises, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

The first lot beginning in the north-westerly corner adjoining on a road to the easterly line of a piece of forty-acre lot, which is now owned by Jacob Post, along said road forty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and forty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the said road; thence (2) south forty-six degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The second lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and ninety-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The third lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The fourth lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The fifth lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The sixth lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The seventh lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

The eighth lot, beginning at the north-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the centre of the county road leading from Passaic to Aequackanonck; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes east, one hundred and eighty-three feet and two-tenths of a foot; thence (2) south forty-two degrees and forty-two minutes east, two hundred and thirteen feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and forty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-six feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seven-tenths hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly by other lands of said Jacob Post.

Reference to said mortgages and to the said Bergen County Records will be had for a full description of said estate and premises.

Terms of sale: Cash. Deed to be executed at the expense of the purchaser. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of John Wheeler, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated the 1st day of August, 1872. The sale to take place at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WEIMER, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

A. J. MEDDER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHARP, COUNTRY SEAT AT HATTUCK, LONG ISLAND—FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Mrs. F. L. Ogden, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1871, and recorded in Liber 1,000 of Mortgages, page 111, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, which mortgage was duly assigned by said Mrs. F. L. Ogden to Mary Ann Sharp, by assignment bearing date the 1st day of May, 1871, and recorded in Liber 1,000 of Mortgages, page 111, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, which assignment was duly assigned by said Mary Ann Sharp to Lydia Sharp, by assignment bearing date the 1st day of May, 1871, and recorded in Liber 1,000 of Mortgages, page 111, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, which assignment was duly assigned by said Lydia Sharp

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT.
COMFORT, SAFETY AND SPEED.
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....Aug. 29, 10:30 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....Sept. 21, 4 P. M.

From the Wharf, foot West Forty-first-st., Jersey City. Passengers to connect at Cork Harbor by tender.

CABIN, $100 and $75 currency. STEERAGE, $30 currency.

Tickets, drafts, and certificates issued, entitling friends to come from any part of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland, Me., by all the Company's lines. No. 4 Bowling-green, for passengers, at No. 29 Broadway. Trinity Building, for freight. THOS. H. FRANKLIN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Favorably located and forwarded at and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America to safety, speedily, regularly and cheaply as by any other route of long experience.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS. WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Italy.....Aug. 10 | Devonia.....Aug. 14
California.....Aug. 17 | Iowa.....Aug. 21
Australia.....Aug. 24 | Minnesota.....Aug. 28
Columbia.....Aug. 31 | America.....Sept. 4
Italy.....Sept. 7 | Devonia.....Sept. 11
California.....Sept. 14 | Iowa.....Sept. 18
Pacific.....Sept. 21 | Minnesota.....Sept. 25
Columbia.....Sept. 28 | America.....Oct. 2

At these rates from Pier No. 45 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry, Belfast and Queenstown, $60 and $70 gold; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30. Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMER of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Those contemplating visiting Europe will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up and powerful ocean passenger steamers before engaging elsewhere. For passage tickets, apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Autumn will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....BOURGET.....Saturday, Aug. 10
LABRADOR.....PANAMA.....Saturday, Aug. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Sept. 7
St. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Steerage.....$30

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry cattle or sheep.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of the Custom-house system of examining trunks and expenses.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GEORGE.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 1 P. M.
CASPIAN, WESTON.....Saturday, Aug. 24, at 5 P. M.
SPAIN, GRAHAM.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 9½ A. M.
GREECE.....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GEORGE.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, LEWIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, Greece.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage.....$80 and $60, currency
Steerage passage.....$30 and $40, currency

Prepaid certificates; tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class steamships from PIER No. 8 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

To Queenstown.
ERIN, Capt. Price.....Aug. 7 at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 14 at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Aug. 21 at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. E. Price.....Aug. 28 at 7 P. M.
And thereafter from Pier No. 46 North River, every Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Return Tickets.....$140 | Steerage.....$60
Excursion Tickets, good for 6 months.....$150
Steerage Passage from Queenstown.....$30
Steerage Passage to Havre.....$30
Steerage Passage to Paris.....$35

Passengers booked through to all points in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America at equally low rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates of exchange.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ADRIAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Steam and Passage are guaranteed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
THEREAFTER SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 8 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Return Tickets.....$140 | Steerage.....$60
To Paris.....$85 | To Paris.....$65

Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates for friends coming from the Continent.
Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAM. JACKSON, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. S. BOOTH, Agent,
No. 19 Wall-st.

SAM. SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 17
CITY OF MATANZAS, Saturday, Aug. 24
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 31
And every Saturday thereafter.
FROM HAVANA.
CITY OF MATANZAS, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 17
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 24
CITY OF MATANZAS, Saturday, Aug. 31
And every Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. ALEXANDER & BRO., Agents,
No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.

HAVANA, STOCKTON and THOMASTON, carrying the United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for HAVANA direct.
CITY OF HAVANA, Thomaston, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Stockton, Saturday, Aug. 17
For freight or passage, apply to
D. ALEXANDER & BRO., Agents,
No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.

HAVANA, STOCKTON and THOMASTON, carrying the United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for HAVANA direct.
CITY OF HAVANA, Thomaston, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Stockton, Saturday, Aug. 17
For freight or passage, apply to
D. ALEXANDER & BRO., Agents,
No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 4th of every month for RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUCKERMAN.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MONTEVIDEO, Capt. [illegible].....Oct. 23
The steamers of this line are built of iron, have all the latest improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers, and are commanded by officers of the United States Navy.
For freight or passage, apply to
LYNCH, HARRISON & FOSWOOD,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
FOR FOSWOOD & CO., 8 Water-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & SANDLAS, Rio Janeiro.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 4th of every month for RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON.
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The steamers of this line are built of iron, have all the latest improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers, and are commanded by officers of the United States Navy.
For freight or passage, apply to
LYNCH, HARRISON & FOSWOOD,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
FOR FOSWOOD & CO., 8 Water-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & SANDLAS, Rio Janeiro.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP
CITY OF SAVANNAH,
Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.
PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, every fourth Wednesday, at 12 M., for the above ports.
Also, for Aspinwall, the favorite steamer ILLINOIS, Capt. [illegible], leaves Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., every Saturday, at 12 M.
Passage to San Francisco, $150 currency; to Aspinwall, $75 currency.
Through tickets to Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, Lima, Japan and China, at reduced rates, can be had at the Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., or No. 20 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA,
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, the steamers of the Company will sail from New-York on the 8th of every month, commencing in September next.

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Further sailings will be notified. She also is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
LYNCH, HARRISON & FOSWOOD,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
FOR FOSWOOD & CO., 8 Water-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & SANDLAS, Rio Janeiro.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 4th of every month for RIO JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUCKERMAN.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MONTEVIDEO, Capt. [illegible].....Oct. 23
The steamers of this line are built of iron, have all the latest improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers, and are commanded by officers of the United States Navy.
For freight or passage, apply to
LYNCH, HARRISON & FOSWOOD,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
FOR FOSWOOD & CO., 8 Water-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & SANDLAS, Rio Janeiro.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. NORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DAVIS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SAUNDERS BROS. & CO.,
No. 8 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City for sums to suit purchasers for sale.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or non-travelers desiring to leave on the Continent of Europe, who can attend the services of a competent, reliable and trustworthy courier, will find such services can be rendered by addressing "COURIER," Box No. 1,772 Post-Office.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers or non-travelers desiring to leave on the Continent of Europe, who can attend the services of a competent, reliable and trustworthy courier, will find such services can be rendered by addressing "COURIER SOCIETY," Box No. 1,772 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY.
Nos. 128, 130, 132 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 9. Culture, Boarding, Wash, Polish, Arithmetic, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.
Celebrations with full Bands, Round after Boys' 4.
Prof. HENRI CHARLIER, Director.

BORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Will resume its young ladies' course and school of Primary department.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. P. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Fifteen vacancies for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 62 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Circulars and course private terms.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, mathematical, commercial, English studies and military science. Classes fit also for business or for college. Cleanly, airy and retired as home, elevating and healthful.

A thoroughly organized military department, 100 cadets. Well disciplined. Uniform. Extensive grounds. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872.
SCRIBNER'S, No. 743 Broadway.
BRENTANO'S, No. 5 Union-square.
G. LECHARLIER, 128 Broadway, New-York.

REV. C. SHARE,

NO. 18 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG

LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. M. B. Anderson, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. D. Wheeler.

MISS ANTHONY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 8 MADISON-AV.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GAMMERTON,

NO. 28 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872.

MRS. JOHN T. D. McKEEVER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 14TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be prepared for any class in college. Circulars with full information sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MORGAN'S

English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 38 Washington-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR

YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. Y. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT

by the author of the Latin and Greek Lessons on the Eclectic system of Languages. Address Prof. Geo. Cole, D.D., late Great Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 64, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. F. HUBBARD'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MISS COTHREN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

boarding and day school in Stamford, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

THE MISSES GRARA'S SUCCESSORS

of the Misses Grara will reopen their school for young ladies and children, No. 49 West 23d-st., Madison-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

RUTLEY ROME SCHOOL, SHARON,

Conn., for young ladies and children, will receive pupils from New-York by express train, leaving Grand Central Depot at 4 P. M. Sept. 17. Address
C. E. GERARD, A. M.

Mrs. FREDERICK JOHNSON AND

Miss AGNES L. JONES'S English and French boarding and day School for young ladies, No. 39 West 38th-st.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

For catalogues address E. A. DILLY, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A

thorough preparation. Address
REV. D. R. EMERSON, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MACGREGOR'S DAY AND BOARDING

school for young ladies, Flushing, L. I., commences its 20th year; will open Sept. 17.

DEVALS INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS,

N. Y. Rev. D. S. SEAMAN, Principal.

MORRISON LATIN SCHOOL, PERKI-

OMEN, Conn. Boarding for boys; references given. Rev. CHARLES D. MORRIS, A. M.

MISS GARDNER'S BOARDING AND DAY

School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. D. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT

School for young ladies, at Fordham, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HARRISON'S BOARD-

ing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Circulars can be obtained by letter, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD,

N. J., prepares boys for business or college. Circulars sent by Rev. A. G. CHARMAN, Principal.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT

Will re-open its school for boys Sept. 9, 1872. Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-

LEGE, No. 62 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business receive quick advances, rapid writers and earnest book-keepers; book always open. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried home at the close of each session. For circulars, &c., address Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D.D., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 5 West 38th-st., will re-open its 20th year Sept. 25, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address Dr. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York.

EGGERSVILLE MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia;
directly connected with Camden and Amboy Railroad at Pensauken, N. J.
Rev. S. T. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 18.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL,
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
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THE NINTH PICNIC.

Over Nine Hundred Children Visit the Ocean.

Pleasant Trip Across Long Island Yesterday.

Bathing and Swimming—A Thousand Pails of Chowder—Delight of the Children.

The excursion to Rockaway Beach Yesterday proved a decided success. Over 900 children from the east side of the town repaired at the Grand and Roosevelt streets Ferries, and were safely passed over to Williamsburg. They there took tram and had a jolly ride to the Beach. A full description of the events of the day are given elsewhere, and it is only necessary to allude to the courtesy and liberality of the South-side Railroad officials and those of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. Mr. Douglass, the Superintendent of the railroad, accompanied the excursionists to their destination, and Mr. Fox, the President, also came down to see after the children. Mr. Edward Chappell, the Ferry Superintendent, was likewise unremitting in his efforts to keep the children safe while crossing the river. The free passage of the children from the City to Rockaway and back, with the chowder given the girls and boys by Mr. A. D. Falling, of Seaside House, greatly lessened the expenses.

We need more visitors in the First, Second and Third Wards, and persons interested in the relief movement who can spare time can aid us very much if they would report to Mr. Charles O'Connor, at the Park-place Lodging House, for assignment in the work of visitation. Help is needed, and we hope to see the list of visitors on the down-town district increased at an early date.

The contributions to the fund yesterday amounted to $745, making the aggregate sum received $17,773 34. We acknowledge the following subscriptions:

L. M. Bates & Co.	50 00
S. W.	25 00
Fenwick	11 00
"In Memoriam"	10 00
Aunt Mamie	10 00
Sunday-school, Lattingtown, per J. W. S.	7 00
Little Florence	5 00
Little Georgie	5 00
Mrs. A. B.	5 00
Mrs. H. F. K.	2 00
Miss J. F.	2 00
W. R. Hopkins	2 00
Georgie Calkins (thirteen months)	2 00
Dodo and Daisy	1 00
G. H. (Fairhaven, Conn.)	1 00
From a servant girl, for K.	1 00
"Pussie"	1 00
Received at Grand-street Ferry	1 00
Max	50
Little Willie's Mite in Silver	50
Total	$747 00
Previously acknowledged	17,026 34
Aggregate of fund	$17,773 34

The Ninth Excursion.

The excursion yesterday consisted of children taken from the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, and comprised as motley a group as could well be imagined. Those from the lower part of the City were gathered together at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, and were taken across the East River by the ferry-boat leaving New-York at 9 o'clock, and those from the upper Wards by the Grand-street Ferry, leaving ten minutes later. The children therefore arrived at South-seventh-street, Williamsburg, at about the same time, and found the train, under the personal direction of C. W. Douglas, Esq., the superintendent of the South-side Railroad, waiting on South Eighth-street ready to take them to Far Rockaway.

A large number of the residents of Williamsburg were gathered on the sidewalk of South Eighth-street to see the children embark on the train, and expressed themselves well pleased with a movement that could take "such a body of little ragged fellows on an excursion." And a ragged lot it was. With but a few exceptions, the boys presented a very sorry appearance. There were the deformed and the sound, black and white. Their clothing was either very ragged or extensively patched, and some seemed to have great difficulty in keeping their clothes on their persons. The girls were in the majority of cases a little better dressed, and, although their clothing was none of the best, it was clean and neat, with only a few exceptions.

The children, as fast as they arrived, were put on board the cars, and they made the most of the room, in some cases five occupying a seat. The children were then counted, and it was found that with the mothers and teachers there were over a thousand persons, the children numbering exactly 804. The band from Governor's Island arriving, and with them a few shoeblacks and others who had been left behind by the previous ferry-boats, the signal was given to start. Mr. Douglas taking personal charge of the train in order to guard against accidents, and the Police being stationed on the platforms to prevent the children from leaving the cars. The train was run as a special throughout, the track being kept clear by telegraph from station to station. Mr. F. Hempstead, the conductor, was also very careful that the children should be kept out of danger.

As the train left Williamsburg, the children gave a hearty cheer, which was answered by the assembled crowd waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and the faces of the throng seemed to wish a hearty "God-speed" to the little excursionists. While the train was moving out the children sang "Down in the Coal Mine," the "Old Log Cabin," "Shoo Fly," "Champagne Charley," "Wait for the Wagon," and other familiar songs, and seemed to give themselves up to perfect enjoyment. As each house was passed, the occupants gave the children a passing salute.

The majority of the little ones never having had an opportunity of seeing the country before, were enraptured at the panorama of green fields and woodland that was presented to their view as the train passed rapidly along, drawn by the engine "Charles Fox." A quantity of cattle in a yard attracted great attention, and even the younger ones sang delightedly, especially when told that they furnished both milk and beef, although it seemed to puzzle not a few to account for that fact. The apples on the trees also puzzled them, as they did not know how they grew.

On arriving at Valley Stream, a train load of excursionists was observed waiting to leave from the main line to the branch, the windows of the cars being alive with waving handkerchiefs and hats. This salute was acknowledged from the excursion train by a shout from the boys, who cheered to the utmost compass of their lungs. The news of the expected Tilden excursion party had evidently gone before; for at almost every little cottage could be seen a number of persons, either at the windows or doors, who gave the little fellows a hearty cheer. When near the beach a farmer's wagon, laden with young men and women, was drawn up a short distance from the side of the railroad track, and one man must have tried himself considerably by the energetic manner with which he waved a good-sized American flag. All along the beach people in open wagons containing persons who had evidently driven down purposely to witness the entertainment of the TIMES excursionists, and who saluted the passing train as it went on its way to the Seaside House. The guests at the various hotels in the vicinity also cheered the party as the band passed by on its festive way.

At 10 o'clock the train arrived at the Seaside House, the boys, who had evidently felt themselves a little too much confined while they remained in the cars, were very eager to get out, and the greatest caution had to be exercised to prevent any from leaping the fence which skirted the railway. By adopting this plan the children were taken in a body to the front of the hotel, where they were welcomed by the proprietor, Mr. Falling, and the guests, who waved their handkerchiefs in response to the children's cheers. It was then intended to have served out the first batch of sandwiches; but the boys, who had been so long under restraint, could not be induced to wait so long. The tables were therefore spread with the sandwiches, cake, &c., and the children were allowed to help themselves. Mr. Falling, however, caught one of the boys in the act. After speaking to him of the naturalness of his course, when every one was trying to help them by giving an excursion and chowder free, for their special benefit, he seized the boy if he did not think it wrong to steal. The boy dropped his portion of the booty, and Mr. Falling, who had been looking for the carpenter to nail up the bin, the other boys, evidently informed by their companion, brought back their stolen clams and replaced them in the bin. At least 1,000 clams were thus restored. This incident shows the character of the class of boys that were taken on the excursion, but that they have fine feelings was evidenced by the fact that they could be operated upon by the proper influences.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, afternoon hours' recreation at Rockaway Beach, the signal was given for the return. The children then were ready to the train, and in order to be sure that none were left behind, the teachers passed around the grounds calling out, "Are any of my children here?" One of the ladies of the hotel remarked that if they were all his children, he had a pretty large family. "I have to take care of them, at any rate," replied the manager, and he did so.

As soon as all the children were on the train, the manager passed through the cars with two large boxes of sponge-cake, and gave a piece to each person on the car. The eagerness with which the youngsters seized upon the cake and ate, was proof positive that cake was something they were not in the habit of getting every day. When all in consideration that the cars were packed, the labor of serving out the cake was up hill one, especially as many of those who had been served would try to play doubles.

The inquiries of several of the children on the road home were very curious. One who had never been on a train before could not imagine how the cars could be kept on the track. The rattle of the wheels excited their attention, one boy asserting that they said "clam chowder, clam chowder, clam chowder, clam chowder," while a little girl insisted that they said "Rockaway beach, Rockaway beach," &c. The return trip, as well as the outward one, was delightful, as a refreshing breeze passing through the open windows of the cars, and fanning the chaplets of leaves with which every girl had decorated her hat. Every boy and girl had gathered a souvenir of the excursion to bring back to New-York, each according to his or her taste. Some boys had cangas little salt-water fish, when they put into bottles found on the beach, doubtless for some other excursionist party not so strictly temperate, and which they filled with sea-water. How long the fish will live is a difficult to say; but it betrays the instinctive love of nature in these poor children.

Among the children was a blind girl, who, although unable to see, yet seemed to realize great pleasure in listening to what others told her. She and her mother, who shells oysters, were the same as those pleased her, and when some of her little companions gathered for her bunches of wild grasses, she seemed to be overjoyed. On her return, she said that she had experienced a very happy time.

When the train is passing through South Eighth-street on its return to the depot, the windows of every house, from basement to upper story, were filled with people, who waved their handkerchiefs to the happy children.

The large party of little ones, when landed from the train, was at once put on the ferry-boats and brought across to the City; every one reaching home by about 7 o'clock in the evening.

The following ladies and gentlemen were also present on the excursion yesterday, and greatly aided the TIMES staff in their care of the children: Messrs. George Calder, S. Lovell, S. E. Hobbs, Drs. Thos. Thomas, Holmes and Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mrs. Reynolds, Misses S. B. Trapp, and Nellie Kerr, of Home School No. 10; Miss I. S. Nash, of Home School No. 11; Miss M. A. Staats, of the Children's Aid Society German School; Miss Caroline Nichols, one of the contributors to the fund, accompanied by Mrs. E. Conzter; Officers O'Neil, Sullivan, McArdle, Twinkett, and Bowen, of the Seventeenth Precinct; Hosack and Davis, of Fourth Ward, and Sears, of the Fourth Precinct. As many of the boys were bare-headed and *sans culotte*, Mrs. W. Ehlbeck, of Brooklyn, who is a guest at the Seaside House, generously provided quite a number of them with hats and several of them with coats, which they expressed much gratitude.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Sandwiches, Cakes, &c.	$81 90
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	25 00
Cake	30 00
Dinners for Police and band	21 25
Hire of places and carriage	10 00
Lemons	1 50
Soap	11 25
Extra help	6 50
Life-boats	6 00
Steward's supplies	8 00
Printing cards	7 00
Carriage	15 00
Milk	1 00
Car fare for children	5 00
Ice	1 50
Coffee	1 00
Petty cash	9 94
Total	$305 61

A Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am so deeply impressed with the truly philanthropic and Christian work which you have inaugurated in providing excursions, medicine and relief for the unlucky, disabled and ill only be wicked element at your great City, that I cannot refrain from giving you a hearty God speed, not as anything that you will, perhaps, much need or regard, but as a spontaneous and comforting expression to myself.

When I lived in the City I was in the habit of doing something quietly in this line myself. I remember some bright spirits who combined themselves under the name of "The Young Men's Christian Union," elected me to be an honorary member, and I felt truly pleased and honored in being designated as a "sister" in an association which was in a way of doing so much good to a class too much neglected. At that time the brothers met every week in the upper part of the City over a stable, where they assembled the worst persons of the district, and interested and sang and prayed with them. Volunteered to prepare a story to read to them, and my experience on the occasion is vividly present to mind by the interesting accounts which I read of your own doings in the TIMES.

The room was rough in the extreme, and the odors by no means of

"The sweet south over a bed of violets."

A rough pine table, rough boards for benches, and two or three tallow-candles, completed the furnishing of the "upper chamber" in which we met. The boys began to shuffle in about 8 o'clock; weird, wizened, precious old boys, clad in coats a mile too large, trousers upon geysers of, I should judge, five years' large enough for a full-grown man; shocking pad hats, and no hats at all; caps of tattered linen, and many nothings; but all were full of rough grace and a jaunty incongruence.

Two policemen were on hand, who told me in confidence that these were the worst boys in the City; all of them had been "up," each more or less, "down on the Island two or three times."

"I'll do my best, Sir-ree, to teach what I can to these poor boys," I said to myself, as I saw the policemen retire, and "Now, boys, I am going to speak to you," I said aloud, and in a moment I had their attention. I took my place between two of the windows, and I suppose I looked as much like a missionary as I could, perched on a table with a few books. In the midst of my address, which was very plain and very earnest,